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[No. 14.]

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 24TH MARCH, 1841. }

MY DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the good ship “R. Groning” arrived here on the 16th instant, after a passage of forty-one days, bringing Messrs. CANFIELD and ALWARD, with their wives, and forty-one emigrants, all well.

It was my intention to have placed these emigrants at Bexley, but the houses ordered to be built there not being in a condition to receive them, and there being some good new houses at Millsburg, I concluded to send them up there. Owing to my absence on the arrival of the expedition, the people were kept on ship board for some days in the harbor; and it was not until today that I could get them conveyed up the river to their new homes. Millsburg, as you are aware, is a very healthy place, and in every respect a very favorable locality for the establishment of emigrants.

Before they left the ship I visited them there, and after a short address, had the Constitution read, and the oath of allegiance administered to the males of the proper age.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of December 20th, January 27th and 29th, with the documents accompanying.

THE CYANE.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander LATIMER, arrived here on the 24th ultimo, from the Mediterranean, via the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands.

On the 3d March last, I embarked on board the Cyane, and visited Bassa Cove, Sinou and Cape Palmas, and also touched at New Cesters, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the native prince, but without success.

In all the lower settlements I am happy to say there is general health and comfort. I was much pleased with Sinou. I found more and better dwelling houses than I expected, and without an exception the people are enjoying a competence, and seem to be in every respect happy.

Cape Palmas is a most interesting place and deserves more at my hands than the passing notice I can here give it. At a future time I shall recur to the subject, and give you some account of the Colony and the excellent missionaries stationed there.

TERRITORY.

I have been so much engaged since my first visit to Cape Mount, last month, that it has been impossible to return there as I intended. I understand that the English are making strong efforts to anticipate me in the purchase of that district of country, and as they possess such superior facilities for accomplishing their purpose, I fear they may succeed.

I have the pleasure of forwarding you the original deeds of "Blue Barra" and "Batton," which I have just succeeded in purchasing through the agency of Mr. JAMES BROWN. The addition of these two tracts of land puts us in possession of the whole coast from Batton to Little Croo, a distance of fifty miles. Mr. BROWN was also instructed, and furnished with goods, to purchase "Tasson," which he would have accomplished but for the unfortunate loss of the schooner "Hard Times," which went ashore at Sinou through sheer carelessness. I had employed her for this service, and expected to have succeeded in acquiring several small districts of coast before dismissing her—but now I must forego this purpose for the present. I never felt the want of a vessel more than at this moment. The English traders along the coast have become lately very insolent, and are exerting themselves at every point to prejudice the natives against us—to interrupt our trade, and prevent the extension of territorial limits. In one or two instances, I am very sorry to say, they have been countenanced by British cruizers. But notwithstanding their numbers, and the influence they derive from the presence of their men-of-war, we could, with the aid of a small vessel, easily defeat their hostile plans, and prosecute our own to success. I think the whole Kroo country could be purchased, if I could run down there and remain a few weeks.

I have succeeded in purchasing the small tract of land on the St. John's river above Bexley, of which I made some notice in a former letter; and herewith send the deed.

AGRICULTURE.

I can say nothing new with regard to our farm on Bushrod Island, except that we have a plough at work, and have extended the sugar plantation to about thirty acres.

The distribution of the premiums on the 1st January has had a good effect in stimulating the people, and if one-half is accomplished that is promised, the ensuing season will exhibit a great increase in the agricultural productions of the Colony. But as the time of harvest will prove the result, I defer any statement until then.

With regard to the recommendation of the Board that I use diligent means to introduce draft animals, I had four fine bullocks purchased from the farm at Sinou, but the loss of the schooner prevented their being brought up.

I am now clearing the lower part of the farm here for the purpose of making a large pasture, where I shall aim to gather as many animals of all kinds as possible.

I have got the whole of Factory Island cleared, and intend planting it in rice—the people at work there say there will be eight hundred bushels rice.

Your suggestions about the premiums were not received until some time after I had published the list for the ensuing year, and of course I could not act upon them; another year they will answer better.

TRADE.

From my last despatch you will observe, I had anticipated in some degree the orders you have now communicated, particularly in reference to

the retail trade and credit of goods. After all the complaints made by certain persons, of the Society's trading, I found my stopping that trade to be the most unpopular measure I had ever tried. There was a universal clamor against it both here and at Bassa, and the poor people said it must be the result of a scheme of the merchants. Notwithstanding these complaints, however, I am satisfied the measure is a wise one, and I trust it will not be changed at least until we have had full experience of its practical results.

EXPLORING THE COUNTRY.

Should I find myself still prevented from a personal examination of the St. Paul's, I shall endeavor to employ some person to ascend the river and obtain as much information as possible of the character of the country, the size of the stream, nature of the soil, productions, &c. But as I before informed you, I have not much confidence in doing this kind of business very well by proxy.

SINOU.

This place is an interesting and important position in many respects. The commerce is at present limited, but it might easily be extended to almost any amount. The roadstead is safe and the landing decidedly better than at any place I have ever visited on the coast except Sierra Leone. Our recent purchase on the southern side of the river called Blue Barra, affords a commanding and beautiful site for a town, and could be fortified at a small expense, so as to be impregnable. I should by all means advise such an establishment there as you propose, and the Colonization of as many emigrants along the river as possible.

GOVERNMENT.

It requires a great deal of wisdom and firmness, as well as kindness and forbearance, both on the part of the Board and their Agent here, to govern the Colony successfully and well. The people are ignorant, to a great extent, of the true principles of liberty, and are impatient often under the restraints of wholesome laws. They are also fickle and capricious, and frequently demand today what they oppose tomorrow. While then, in the exercise of a sound discretion, their complaints should be listened to, and their wishes consulted, they on whom the responsibility of Government rests, should always possess sufficient independence to plan what is right, and have sufficient firmness to execute it, regardless of complaints or petitions.

I consider the relation of the Society to the Colony, much in the light of that of a parent to a child. The duties of that relation cannot be performed without its authority, the exercise of which is itself a duty of the highest importance. While Liberia is a Colony of yours, she must be subject to your rules; nor can you, without manifest injustice to her, share the rights of Government with any other body, or forbear their exercise. You have the guardianship of a young nation, and you are responsible, not merely for the comfort of its youth, but for the character and conduct of its manhood. The child is in your hands; the world will hold you accountable for the man.

BASSA COVE.

Through the politeness of Capt. TAYLOR, I am enabled to resume my letter at this place. On expressing to him my extreme anxiety to visit this settlement, for the purpose of adjusting the long standing difficulties with the Fishmen, he very kindly offered me the use of his vessel for the purpose, and I accordingly embarked with him from Monrovia, on the 26th inst. and arrived here on the 27th.

[July 15,

The Groning came in company with us, and it so happened that two other brigs arrived just at the same time from the windward, and we all anchored together in the roads. The news soon spread throughout the country, that the Governor had arrived with four men-of-war, to settle the palaver with the Fishmen, and all who had in any way aided them.

Mr. SHERIDAN accompanied them to the Cove, and in a short time received their signatures to the treaty, which I herewith send you.

You will see they have become bound to pay one thousand dollars as an indemnity for their aggressions—to recognize our title to the whole country down to Tobaccoconnee—to renounce the slave trade, and to be entirely governed by our laws. On these conditions I have consented to their remaining at the Cove. I would not allow the subject of Mr. FINLEY's murder to be included at all in the treaty, as I am determined not to recognize the principle of pecuniary expiation for such a crime. It is understood that the murderer is still liable to the full penalty of the law on account of his crime.

I would respectfully recommend, that the money to be received according to the stipulations of the treaty, be divided among the poor citizens of this place, who were sufferers by the war with the Fishmen.

Every thing in the way of our occupancy of the Cove being now removed, I shall send one or two persons down there to reside at once; and as soon as possible lay out a town and encourage settlers to remove from this place and Edina, to it. It will be necessary to mount two or three guns at the point, and make some other preparations for the defence of the place before settling any families there. But this cannot be done without a vessel at my command for a couple of weeks, as heavy guns and other things must be brought down from Monrovia.

I consider the immediate occupancy of this place of great importance, both as respects the commercial advantages of this part of the Colony and our relations with the natives. The English traders have sworn that we shall not possess it in peace—but with a couple of guns (long twenty-four pounders) on the point, we might laugh at their threats, and effectually check any hostile disposition on the part of the natives. Should the attempt be made to renew the slave trade at New Cesters, of which there are some indications at present, our possession of the Cove would enable us to prevent it.

CLAIMS OF TRADERS.

Claims have been lately set up by certain English traders to different places along the coast, under color of deeds obtained from the native chiefs. Some of these claims are to places which have been formally ceded to us. The natives themselves, do not regard them in the light of deeds, but merely as agreements, giving the right to establish factories and carry on trade. One old chief at Sinou, very shrewdly said to me, "him be fool palaver—merchantmen no fit buy country, only King or Governor can buy 'em." But as this may become a subject of collision, it is necessary to be decided by the Board, whether we are to recognize these claims at all and to what extent.

BEXLEY.

I have just returned from a visit to this settlement, and cannot forbear expressing the gratification it afforded me. The amount of land cleared and under cultivation, considering the time the people have been there and their means, is absolutely astonishing. Each man has a considerable portion (some more than half) of his farm of ten acres well cleared and in corn. Several have built themselves snug log houses on their own lots, and

have removed from those erected for them by the Society, which are thus kept ready for more emigrants. I found most of the men engaged at a "raising," and working with a will to give their neighbor a dwelling of his own. The rest were busy on their own farms chopping, burning and planting; and though it was in the hottest part of the day, I saw not a single man and but few women who were not in the field.

They all expressed regret that I had not brought the emigrants by the *Groning* here instead of placing them at Millsburg, and said they would gladly have made room for them in their own houses. I need scarcely say after this description, the people are all contented and happy.

As there appears to have been pains taken by evil disposed persons to create the impression that these people have been badly treated, and their situation rendered uncomfortable, I beg you will inquire of Captains TAYLOR and SEXTON, who accompanied me in my trip, in what condition they found them, and with what dispositions towards myself and the Society.

ARABIC LETTER.

I send you a letter written by a Foulah man whom I met at Cape Mount, and with whom I had much interesting conversation on religious subjects and the traffic in slaves. He had heard of the Colony, but knew little about our institutions or religion, except, that like himself, we were bookmen, and worshipped the true God. Though a rigid Mohammedan, he evinced a great respect for me, when he found there were some important points of resemblance in our creeds. I know not what he has written but send it as he requested to America.

MONROVIA, APRIL 5TH.

I am again enabled to resume my letter at this place. I left Bassa Cove, Saturday evening the 3d inst. and arrived here last evening, quite wearied and sick from the fatigue and exposure of my jaunt. I am only able to write at intervals. One of my fine new boats I regret to inform you was lost, just before I left Bassa, on the bar.

Another case of collision with our laws on the part of an English trader, occurred while I was at Bassa, or rather two cases. The "*Africanus*" of Sierra Leone, refused to pay anchorage, and went off without doing so. The "*Ranger*" of London, also refused to pay anchorage or duties on goods she was landing. The Collector seized and detained her boats, whereupon the payment was made—but the Captain (DRING,) immediately declared his intention of going down to the point and dealing with the Fishmen. He was told he would not be allowed, and was also informed of the penalties which were attached to such a violation of our laws.—This, however, did not deter him, and he weighed anchor and ran down and anchored off the Cove. I ordered the Collector there to take a few men and go down and prevent his taking off or landing any property. The Collector, however, was opposed in this duty, and DRING took away, in spite of him, six puncheons of oil. When informed of this transaction, I issued a precept for the seizure of property belonging to DRING, in the hands of one of our merchants, which was immediately executed, and goods to the value of three hundred dollars was deposited in our store, to await a legal investigation when DRING again comes within our reach.

The pretext set up by DRING is, that the Cove belongs to the late concern of Captain SPENCE, whose successor he is. Whatever validity might attach to the agreement made by SPENCE for that place, it happens to be of later date than the treaty made by myself in August, 1836, for the country. I send you one of DRING's letters.

I expect the Hon. Captain DENMAN here in a day or two, and shall make a representation to him of the whole matter, which I trust will lead

to a proper disposition of it, and be the means of preventing a recurrence of these most vexatious annoyances.

APRIL 8th.—The *Wanderer* is here and I have just had a conversation with Capt. DENMAN, on the subject of the claims of English traders. He is inclined to waive the discussion of the validity of their rights in general, but agrees cordially, that at such places as Bassa Cove, we have undoubted authority. I have no doubt he will restrain the impudent opposition of those men; but I pray that you will present the whole subject to the English Government, and have it definitely settled.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

The Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON,

President of Board of Directors of A. C. S., Washington City.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

A VERY interesting, and it may be in its consequences, important case, was tried at Monrovia, before the Lieutenant Governor, ROBERTS, as Chief Justice, and a Jury, on the 9th of February. It was an indictment against Capt. JACKSON, of the British schooner *Guineaman*, for trading with the natives within the limits of the Colony, contrary to an ordinance of the Governor and Council, by which all persons, not members of the Colony, are prohibited from trading or communicating for purposes of trade, with the natives, under the penalty of four times the value of the property employed in such trading. It was proved that the defendant had received on board his vessel a quantity of palm oil at Bassa Cove, from natives.—In his defence he alledged, that having sold goods to a native named JUMBO, at New Cesters, beyond the limits of the Colony, the latter had directed him to receive a quantity of palm oil at Bassa Cove, in part payment; that he had landed nothing at Bassa Cove, nor traded there with any body, but had only received on board the oil deposited for him by JUMBO—merely receiving his pay for goods sold at a place beyond the Colony—and this he denied to be trading or communicating for the purpose of trade. The Chief Justice charged the Jury at length, maintaining the right of the Colony to establish rules for the protection of its trade, and giving his opinion that, the receiving the oil on board was trading within the meaning of the ordinance. The Jury found JACKSON guilty, and he was mulcted in the sum of two hundred and seventy-three dollars, being four times the value of the oil. JACKSON protested vehemently, and somewhat arrogantly, against the judgment, avowing his determination to bring the matter before the Government and Parliament of England, by which, he said, justice would be done him, “to their sorrow.”

The *Luminary* of March 5th, contains an account of a fight between two boats of the *Termagant* British cruiser, and a Spanish slaver, supposed to be the *Gabriel*. Lieut. SEAGRIM, of the *Termagant*, had but twenty-two men with him, and one of his boats was a miserable dingy, very frail and leaky. The Spaniards fired on him as he pulled near, first with ball, then with grape, and finally with musket shot; but would probably have been taken but for one unlucky discharge of grape, which sunk the dingy, besides killing one man and wounding two others. This compelled the Lieutenant to haul off. He had in all three killed and six wounded, himself among the latter. The Spaniard's scuppers were seen running with blood, and it was supposed that many on board were killed by the fire from the boats.

The brigantine *Pitt*, arrived at Monrovia on the 2d March, after a passage of twenty-nine days from Bristol, England.

H. TEAGE, Esq., the Editor of the *Liberia Herald*, being absent on a visit to England, the editorial chair of that establishment is filled by Dr. J. LAWRENCE DAY.

On the 17th March, the brig *Mentor*, TAYLOR, arrived, after a passage of thirty-four days, from Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PREMIUMS AWARDED IN LIBERIA.

THE following premiums have been awarded for the year ending on December 31st, 1840.

The premiums are to be paid in CASH at the Colonization stores.

We consider this a good commencement, and hope that it will act as a stimulant in exciting all the farmers, and other citizens of Liberia, to emulation, so that all the premiums offered may be taken up by December, 1841.

The following is a catalogue of the articles upon which premiums were given, with the amount, and person to whom awarded attached.—*Luminary.*

<i>Coffee Trees.</i> —S. Benedict,	3960 trees,	premium,	\$50 00
James Moore,	3300 "	"	37 50
Louis Sheridan,	3000 "	"	25 00
Samuel Claborn,	2000 "	"	20 00
<i>Ground Nuts.</i> —Peggy Hope, one and-a-half acres,	"	"	\$10 00
<i>Indian Corn.</i> —Smart Purves, one acre and upwards,	"	"	\$15 00
A. Bartlet,	"	"	10 00
<i>Potatoes, Sweet.</i> —Louis Sheridan,	7 acres,	"	\$20 00
A. Cheesman,	5 "	"	15 00
T. Pritchard,	5 "	"	10 00
John Jemison,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	5 00
Gloster Simpson,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	5 00
<i>Rice.</i> —Elijah Johnson,	12 acres,	"	\$12 50
T. Pritchard,	12 "	"	12 00
<i>Horned Cattle.</i> —W. L. Weaver,	15 head,	"	\$15 00
J. D. Washington,	10 "	"	10 00
<i>Hogs.</i> —J. D. Washington,	40 head,	"	\$10 00
Thomas Crothers,	33 "	"	5 00
<i>Sheep and Goats.</i> —Stephen Benson,	37 head,	"	\$10 00
Louis Sheridan,	29 "	"	5 00
<i>Fowls.</i> —Sion Harris,	6 dozen,	"	\$5 00
David Moore,	5 "	"	3 00

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme scarcity of money, and the difficulty of making collections, our receipts show an encouraging increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Receipts from all sources, from 20th January, to 11th July, 1840,	-	-	\$13,516 85
From collections and donations, from 20th January, to 11th July, 1841,	-	-	\$13,380 72
From legacies, and other sources,	-	-	6,370 46
			<hr/> 19,751 18

Showing an increase for the corresponding period of the present over the past year of - \$6,234 33

Should a similar increase be realized for the balance of the present year, the Board will be able to carry on the ordinary business of the Society, and do much toward the extinguishment of the old debt, if not to cancel it entirely.

FROM THE JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE CONCORD LIBERIAN ASSOCIATION.

AMID the numerous objects of charity which make demands upon our time and efforts, we are happy to be reminded of our Liberian School Association, the sixth anniversary of which we now meet to celebrate. It is believed that the interest felt in this Society is not abated; but that the cause of the colored man is cherished with increasing devotion, by those who "sigh and cry for the abominations done in the land." The individual happiness conferred, the prospect of a rising community instructed in the principles of our holy religion, as well as the hope that important beneficial results shall ultimately accrue to the whole African race, afford us motives not be quenched by any sophistical reasonings or false alarms.

Our Society numbers about sixty, three of whom reside in other towns. The amount received into the treasury during the past year, is \$30 59. Twenty-eight dollars have been transmitted to the Ladies' Liberian School Association of Philadelphia, to aid in the support of a High School in the Colonies. A letter has been received acknowledging the reception of the money, and also stating that the prospects of success in establishing their school were very encouraging.

It appears from accounts received from Liberia, that the schools are in a prosperous state, and that the Holy Spirit is accompanying the efforts of christian laborers there, in a very pleasing manner. From the report of the superintendent of the Missionary Society at Liberia, we extract as follows: "So far as I have been acquainted with this fruitful field of missionary labor, no year has been like the past, no successes have ever been like those which have crowned the labors of your missionaries during that year. Our fondest expectations of what 1839 would bring to pass, have been more than realized. The great desire of our hearts to see the Gospel spreading among the natives of Africa has been granted us.—More than one hundred and twenty-five have been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth and are in fellowship with us. Three societies have been formed, and God is raising up native laborers. Already have we exhorters from among the very people thus plucked from the burning, and we may confidently expect to see preachers from among them, taking their places in our little Conference, and thus effecting a tie between the American and African not easily broken."

"The cause of education too, so necessary an accompaniment of the Gospel of the Son of God, has in no one year been attended with so much success.—Our schools are crowded, and hundreds are laying the foundations for a life of usefulness which will tell on the interests of the church in a future day." In Monrovia, the metropolis of Liberia, the superintendent writes—"We are constrained to exclaim, *what hath God wrought!* In this town we have a society of one hundred and forty-five members. There has been no revival or particular reformation here, during the year, but yet an onward, steady march of an intellectual spiritual character. Never was a Seminary in as great prosperity. The principal is faithful and untiring in his labors, and the institution is rapidly advancing. It numbers at present one hundred and thirty interesting youth and children of both sexes. The building, which is of stone, forty by twenty, is the plainest, neatest one in all Liberia." Other schools and churches are mentioned, equally prosperous.

From these and similar accounts we are led to hope that the Gospel is taking root on the shores of Africa, and that with appropriate effort, and the blessings of Almighty God, that whole nation may be redeemed from bondage—bondage, cruel and bitter, as unjustly imposed by fellow men;

and also from bondage more to be deprecated by intelligent and immortal beings—even that whose chains are eternal. Ages have passed away, and oblivion covered their myriads of inhabitants, since religion, science, and civilization found their abode there; yet happy for posterity, history records bright names of ancient days. Gladly will they look backward over the broad, dark chasm, and feel that they were not always thus degraded.

Africa has peculiar claims upon us, because by us she has been enslaved and oppressed. These claims we are happy to recognize, and in meeting them to the extent of our ability, we feel that we are but “unprofitable servants.” We are also encouraged in our efforts from the facilities afforded to missions, by colonial settlements. With very few exceptions, the missionaries sent out from Christian lands judge it expedient to remain under the protection of some one of the colonies. Doubtless, this is owing to the frequent disturbances among the natives; and these disturbances are the legitimate fruit of the slave trade, which, addressing itself to the selfish principle of the native chiefs, proposes war, in order to procure captives for the slave market.

The colonists themselves also, are doing good.—Those who are the professed disciples of Christ, (and the proportion of such is said to be as large as in our favored New England,) are consistent in their deportment and exert a christian influence. The natives around the colonies, are disposed to come under their protection and influence as fast and even faster than they can be received. Perhaps it might be a question whether any better means could be devised to christianize Africa with so much facility at so little expense, as through these colonies. The necessity of raising up native preachers at our missionary stations, is beginning to be considered exceedingly important, and perhaps indispensable to the universal spread of the Gospel. The facilities for providing these, Liberia seems to promise. Nor is there a deficiency of zeal manifested by such young men as might be desired for the work. The Report to which we have alluded, remarks—“Young men from the most intelligent part of the Liberian community, are eager to be thrust out into the vineyard of the Lord, and burning with a desire to go and preach the Gospel to ‘every creature.’ This is not a matter of wonder. The Gospel is of a diffusive character. Just as far as it is possessed, so far will the true missionary spirit be exemplified.”

The avidity of the natives to seek instruction, is encouraging. [See Mr. MOFFAT'S Address before the “British and Foreign Bible Society.”] In that address he states, “I had known individuals travel hundreds of miles to obtain copies of the Gospel of Luke, and drive sheep before them, to obtain these copies. I have seen them receive portions of Luke's Gospel, and weep over them, and grasp them to their bosoms, and shed tears of thankfulness, till I have said, *You will spoil your books with your tears.*”

True, this address did not refer to the tribes of natives in the immediate vicinity of the Colonies; yet they were natives as dark and blind as they, who long treated the religion of Jesus with contempt, and said, “You talk of King Jesus, you talk of Jehovah; let us see the first Bechuannah who will bow to that Jesus.” Yet they were conquered by the Spirit, and then with what avidity did they pursue after knowledge! Awakened from the long, dark sleep, how precious was the light of Life! This glorious light we should seek, by our prayer and untiring efforts to diffuse over every part of the earth. The heathen are promised our Redeemer, as an inheritance, and he will crown our efforts in this service ultimately with success, though he seem to bear long with us. Let us then, press onward, renew-

ing our strength day by day, from the fountain head above. We shall soon be called home from our care and toil. And if perchance, we should find a seat by the side of some humble child of Africa, it will be no unpleasant association, that the religion of Liberia, pointed him to that bright world, but it will be one that will be cherished in proportion as Heaven has blessings to bestow.

Since this report was commenced, we have been greatly cheered and animated, by attending upon several lectures given by the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, on the subject of the Colonies. He has stated facts of which he himself has been witness, with regard to the progress of the schools, the morals of the community, and the happy influence exerted upon the natives, which lead us to exercise thankfulness to God, and also to trust in him to bestow upon them continued favor.

DE Ladies in any part of the State, desirous of contributing to this object, shall, on the transmission of their names to us, be gladly recognized as members of the Society.

The Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, are now employing their funds in the establishment of a High School, that is located in a beautiful and healthy situation, on an Island in the St. John's river. A stone building, the dimensions of which are 28 by 42, and two stories high, is in progress of erection, and is probably finished. Ten acres of land are connected with it; the cultivation of which, together with provisions to be furnished by the Colonists in payment of tuition, will be sufficient to board the scholars in the Institution. The present object of this school, is to qualify teachers for instructing common schools. Special attention will be given to the moral and mental habits of the pupils.

Mr. JOHNSON, who gives the preceding information, and who is Principal of the school, is now in this country, and will soon return to Liberia. His testimony is decidedly favorable to the rising prosperity and prospects of the Colony.

Dr. DAY, who went out last year as a physician, writes to Dr. LINDSLY, of Washington, D. C.—

"I have before expressed my very agreeable surprise at finding the Colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognize scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here *are men*, as you find them in other communities. Showing as they do, a proper respect for themselves and you, you cannot *remember your former prejudices*, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once without reflection, on terms of perfect equality."

WE find the following communications from Dr. HALL in the *Baltimore Clipper*. The writer having been in Liberia, is fully competent to give information in regard to every thing connected with a residence there. We commend his remarks to the readers of the Repository, and *through them*, to the free colored population, who ought to be made to understand the vast advantages that will attend their emigration to Liberia.

TO "EMIGRANTS."

"In my brief answer to your query respecting the sailing of a vessel for Cape Palmas, I proposed giving you some further details with regard to the Colony—I placed you there free of expense, on your own lot of

good land, in the immediate vicinity of other settlers, with six months' provision in advance. Now, if you have capital to the amount of one hundred dollars, contract at once to have your house built; if not, the Colonial Agent will build it for you and you may pay him in labor when your circumstances will enable you to render it and not before. You will therefore, at once, commence tilling the soil in order to have provisions when your six months shall have expired. You will first go into your neighbor's lot and procure a quantity of sweet potato vines, and plant some quarter of an acre or so, which will constantly, after three months, afford more than a large family can consume. They produce at least three times the amount per square rod as they do in Maryland, and more than three times the size. I have seen one raised at Cape Palmas that weighed thirteen and a half pounds. They average by the barrel as I have bought them for the use of my vessel at least one pound each. Next plant about forty plantain trees on the border of your lot, which will after four months supply your family with bread stuffs vastly superior to the corn used in this country, and capable of being cooked and prepared in many different ways. Next plant at the commencement of each month a few rows of Indian corn—and for six months in the year you may have your table supplied with roasting ears. Into your garden you will introduce the ockra or gumbo, the tomato, the egg plant, kail, beets, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, peas, beans, &c.; the Lima bean grows to much greater perfection than in America, requires but one planting, blossoms and bears at least eight months in a year; each successive year the same stock or vine sending forth new shoots like the grape. You will plant some dozen pawpaw trees, which will constantly the whole year bear a fruit equal in size, richness and flavor to the choicest cantelope or muskmelon, and that too without any farther culture than once planting. You will also plant a few dozen banana trees, each stock of which every four months will produce a cluster of fruit weighing from twenty-five to fifty pounds, samples of which, although of an inferior size and quality, from the West Indies, you often see in our fruit shops.

"You will plant the borders of your garden with pine apples, as they are much better so cultivated, than when gathered from the woods where they grow spontaneously and in abundance. A few sweet orange trees about the house form a good shade, besides being very fragrant when in blossom, and affording a fruit with which you are well acquainted.

"The lot ought to be ditched to protect you from your neighbors' cattle, or planted with a hedge of lime or palm trees, the former being the most beautiful, especially when bearing fruit; but the palms are most useful, as their nuts afford very palatable and wholesome food, and the oil expressed therefrom is used in cooking, being altogether preferred by the Colonists to lard. It is also burned in lamps for lighting dwellings. The tops of the palms afford a good substitute for cabbage, and a very pleasant wine is extracted from the trunk. A few cocoa nut trees would also be desirable and could easily be obtained. The principal grain used in the Colony is rice, and can be raised there with much less labor than in America. It can be bought at all seasons of the year from the natives at from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

"As to animal food (of which, by the way, from the great amount of rich vegetables and fruits you have in that climate, you require very little) a few words will suffice. It will be necessary at first to build you a snug little outhouse for your fowls and ducks, and also a pen or yard for the protection of any sheep, goats or neat cattle which you may be able to obtain. Fowls are much more easily propagated there than in this country, as they produce eggs at all seasons of the year. The muscovy

duck thrives well and grows to an enormous size, not unfrequently weighing ten pounds. Goats, sheep and neat cattle require no housing but a shed at any season of the year, and but little feeding, as they subsist chiefly on grass. The latter are of a small breed, but sleek and well formed, and labor well in the yoke. The harbor and rivers abound in fish of great variety and excellent quality, which are taken by the Colonists in nets and seines. Game is also abundant—a great variety of river fowls, guinea hens, pheasants and pigeons. The forest affords much large game, the principal kinds of which are wild hogs, bush cats, monkeys and many varieties of the deer, as the antelope, gazelle and musk deer.

"I have thus briefly noticed only what will conduce to your *physical comfort* in Maryland in Liberia, and what is enjoyed by a large proportion of the emigrants now established there, and what too is attainable by the poorest colored man is this community, even if encumbered by a large family. I will take occasion hereafter to speak of *other advantages* attendant on emigrating thither, more worthy of consideration.

"Yours,

J. HALL.

"*Colonization Rooms, Baltimore, June 21st.*"

"In my former numbers, I have endeavored to detail to you in the most plain and explicit manner possible, the terms on which you would be received as citizens of Maryland in Liberia, and the facilities you would there enjoy of procuring all that would conduce to your physical comfort and happiness; and also, of the very material change thus wrought in your condition in a moral and political point of view. I believe I have conclusively shown, that with the same amount of labor, you can procure more plentifully, not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life, and at the same time, you can there enjoy the privileges and attain a rank of standing, that it is believed you never can in the United States. As yet, I have merely spoken of what is attainable by every colored man of the most ordinary capacity, without any considerable amount of funds. I have spoken only of what is now enjoyed by a large majority of the citizens of the Colony—in fact, by every one of industrious and economical habits. No individual has ever emigrated to that Colony, possessing funds to the amount of five hundred dollars, and but two or three to the amount of one hundred, a large majority being entirely penniless. It may be well now to say a few words concerning the advantages which wealth, energy and business talents would enable an emigrant, possessed of them, to enjoy.—Many interesting speculations in connexion with this subject, might be entered into, but the same would trespass too much upon the limits of the journal whose columns are so kindly opened to these communications. I refer to the present state of the whole continent of Africa, the importance of which, from its geographical position and vast resources, are just beginning to be appreciated. Should the slave trade be entirely and permanently abolished, and the present peaceful state of the world be preserved, fifty years will not elapse ere Africa will be the seat of a most active and extensive commerce, unequalled by that of any region of the tropical world. She possesses the soil, the climate, the physical force, and only requires capital and intellect to enable her to flood the world with those tropical productions, which have for the past century been so eagerly sought in the Rocky Islands of the West Indies, and which have been there produced at such a sacrifice of human life and human happiness. But of contingencies I purpose not to now speak, but rather of what can be done at Cape Palmas, by a man of moderate capital and good business capacity.

"There are two ways open by which a competence if not a fortune can be realized, viz. by trade and agriculture. The facilities for the former

are very great, and respecting which the most minute details will be cheerfully given to any one who may feel disposed to make personal application to the writer. But the simple fact, that the whole trade of that section of the coast, which consists of barter of one commodity for another, and is now done by British and American vessels of large size, sailed at an enormous expense, and detained from six to ten months in each voyage, could be as well performed by small crafts, which could be readily built at Cape Palmas, and sailed at less than one quarter of the expense, proves that all that is wanting is intellect, energy and capital, not only to compete with all foreign traders successfully, but to drive them out of the retail traffic altogether! This coasting business alone, in which large foreign vessels cannot contest advantageously, would now afford employment for at least twenty Colonial crafts, and the number would increase in proportion to the rapid increase of business on the coast.

"The other mode in which funds could be employed to advantage, and the best one, as affording the most safe returns, improving the condition of the Colony, and insuring a permanence and increase of the business, is the establishment of a coffee or sugar plantation. Both of these products are indigenous to Africa—the former, of the most perfect species, is found in abundance in the forest, and only requires transplanting, in order to yield at least one hundred per cent. more than the most prolific species cultivated in the West Indies. The sugar cane now growing on the public farm in Cape Palmas, is equal in size and weight to that produced in any part of the world, and is capable of being cultivated to any extent in every variety of soil throughout the Colony. Now for the facilities of action. Land of the best quality can be obtained at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. The labor of strong adult males, can be obtained at from two to four dollars per month—payment only to be made during the season in which service is required. Oxen and asses can be employed for grinding the cane.—Rice can be purchased for feeding laborers, at fifty cents per bushel. The most valuable and durable timber, for building and machinery, can be obtained in any quantities, and at reasonable prices. And in fact, every facility exists for carrying on operations for the production of sugar and coffee, at a less expense than it can be done in the West Indies, and requiring less than one-tenth the amount of capital—the whole expense of labor, not exceeding the interest on the money required for slave labor.—Now, these are facts worthy of the serious consideration of every colored man with capital and business capacity. What would be the result, were such inducements held out to the white population of the old world, or to the people of these United States, to emigrate? Let the present rush of settlers to New South Wales, to Canada, to our Western wilds, and to Texas, answer.

"Yours, &c.,

"JAMES HALL.

"Col'n Rooms, Post Office Build'g, June, 30."

COLONIZATION MEETING.

PURSUANT to the notice which recently appeared in our paper, a meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held in the Melodeon, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, for the purpose of forming a Massachusetts Colonization Society. The assembly was, considering the circumstances, large, and made up chiefly of men of influence from all parts of New England. A more select assembly is rarely found. The cause of Colonization is evidently advancing in public favor.

It appeared by the statement read from Judge WILKESON that there are now forty missionaries to the Africans in Liberia, and that a colored minister had gone to Africa in every expedition which had been sent out the last year. A recent legacy promises to yield \$30,000 to the Society. The debt of the Society had been diminished from \$60,000 to \$15,000.

On a resolution to the effect, that it is expedient now to organize a Colonization Society for Massachusetts, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, Dr. HUMPHREY made some remarks. He said, this cause has from the commencement, hitherto commended itself to my judgment and my conscience, as a noble cause. And as it has been advancing, in spite of the obstacles which have been thrown in its way, the developments of Providence seem to my mind more and more encouraging. There are three topics under which the main reasons of my attachment to this cause may be ranged.

1. I approve of this scheme of philanthropy, because I am a friend to the African race, bond and free. It proposes to colonize, *with their own consent*, the free people of this country. I would have no compulsion. I would have the emigration confined to those who chose to go, and those who have a prospect of bettering their condition by going.

2. In the second place, I regard this scheme as one that promises blessing to our country. Not that it would annihilate slavery at once, but that it would lend an important influence towards rooting it out. And perhaps it may do as much as *any one cause*, towards that result. For it is probable that many causes will combine to effect emancipation, when it comes. The commerce with Africa is now increasing by means of our Colony there, and will open a channel for rapid emigration.

3. In the third place, the best interests of Africa will be promoted by this enterprise. Under this head Dr. H. gave reasons and illustration, for which we have not room.

Gov. PINNEY remarked, that it was a matter of wonder, after all the facts which had been accumulated in favor of Colonization upon public notice, that many should be so slow to be convinced. He had spent two years at one time in the Colony, had visited it at several times, and seen it under very different circumstances. And he had a deep conviction from what he had seen, that it was destined to fulfil the expectation of its friends. New England, though eminent for wisdom and benevolence, has been paralyzed as to its aid of Colonization. This had been a mystery to him, though he partly, and but partly understood it now.

The Society had been accused on many points, and he should like to spend six hours in meeting the falsehoods that had been put forth against it. But as the time of this meeting was limited he must be brief.

The Society had been accused of promoting the slave trade. But what is fact in that case? Abolitionists insist on immediate abolition. But this work of Colonization is the only way of *immediately abolishing* the slave trade. And as far as its influence goes it does this, and does it immediately, as we shall see. That part of the coast where the Colony is planted, was formerly, by way of eminence, denominated the *slave coast*. The coast was divided in geography, under the names of the chief articles of commerce received from each, and denominated the "slave coast," the "gold coast," the "ivory coast," and the "grain coast." And this was the slave coast. In an extent of 200 miles, there were at one time twelve slave factories. And one of these sent forth into slavery 5,000 in one year. And the twelve sent forth 25,000. And there are now found desert wastes there, that had been cultivated, but which are now depopulated by the wars incident to slave trade. Such was the state

of this coast before our Colony came. But how is it now? Not a slave factory exists there—not a slave trader dares to set foot there.

Much has been said of the Colonies having engaged in war. But they have been engaged in no war which has not been excited by the slave trade. When Dr. BURGESS and SAMUEL J. MILLS went out thither to see if the territory could be purchased for a Colony, they found no obstacles. The natives made ample promises of land, and the messengers returned, and reported in favor of sending the first emigrants, on the faith of those promises. But in the mean time, the slave traders represented to the natives, that if the Colony was planted there, they could not sell their slaves. And when the emigrants came, the natives refused to fulfil their promise. And the first war of the Colony originated in the instigations of the slave traders.

So of the late war, in which two of the colonists defended themselves so successfully against hundreds of native warriors. Those warriors came for the purpose of making slaves of the people under the protection of the Colony. And it may be seen, that the interests of the Colony at every point clash with the interest of the slave traders. The thriving of the slave trade injures the commerce of the Colony. The wars incident to the procuring of slaves, endanger the peace of the Colony. And so in all other particulars, the interests of the two interfere.

A single slave factory, that has been broken up in the vicinity, had three thousand slaves ready for shipping. It had six thousand dollars worth of goods to be laid out in slaves, and it had actually paid in advance for the bringing in of nineteen thousand more slaves. Among the goods were two thousand puncheons of rum, *some of it probably from Salem.*

As to the Colonists being accessory to the slave trade, there were never but three persons in the Colony, that ever had the least connexion with it. In the time when the Government of Monrovia was for a while broken up, after the disastrous reverses a few years ago, when business was suspended, and the population of the town was greatly diminished, three mechanics, driven by the distress of the times, found employment in their trade at the slave factories. And one of the three, it was said, though he denies it, was employed in making manacles for slaves. The others were boat makers. This is the extent of the Colony's participation in this, that three men, over whom the law of the Colony had no control, yielding to the distress of the times, found employment as mechanics among slave traders. And though law could not reach them, the public indignation of the Colony had reached them, and was strong against them. But New England now has more participation than that in this trade. Your ships go out laden with rum and powder, and other means of carrying on the trade, and are ordered to stop here and there, at the principal slave factories, for the purpose of supplying them. Two brigs from Salem, have recently been met in this business.

And as it respects the importation of rum, the Legislature of the Colony have not a fifteen gallon law, as once in Massachusetts, for they have gone further, and passed a law prohibiting its importation entirely.

As to the religious character of the Colony, it is so far in advance of that of Sierra Leone, that it goes there by the name of the psalm-singing Colony; and the state of religion in Sierra Leone is regarded as very prosperous. Yet because the Liberians go so much before them in devotedness to religion, and do not encourage so much frolic and fun as their neighbors, they are nick-named psalm-singers. It was not till within the last year or two, that the sound of a fiddle was heard in Liberia, and that was introduced by a religious man, merely for his own exercise.

After the remarks of Gov. PINNEY, which to the regret of all, were

cut short by the arrival of the time for the Convention to adjourn, the meeting proceeded to adopt the constitution and organize a Society. And the following were chosen as the officers of the Society :

President.—Hon. William B. Bannister.

Vice Presidents.—Rev. Dr. Sharp ; Hon. S. Greenleaf.

Treasurer.—Dea. E. Kimball.

Auditor.—John H. Pray, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.—

Board of Managers.—Henry Edwards, Esq., Boston ; G. W. Blagden, Boston ; Rev. William Hague, Boston ; Rev. Robert B. Hull, Plymouth ; Rev. Parsons Cook, Lynn ; R. A. Chapman, Esq., Springfield ; Professor B. B. Edwards, Andover ; Rev. Lyman Coleman, Andover ; Rev. Joseph Tracy, Boston.—*Puritan.*

OUR NATIVE STATIONS.—We are only a few days ago from a visit to the native stations—Heddington and Robertsville. It was the regular quarterly meeting for the latter place ; but the brethren from the other stations joined us, and united with their fellow christians in the services and ordinances of the Lord's house. Two years have now elapsed since we first perceived that the Gospel was taking fast hold on the hearts of some natives, and the prospect of a work of grace breaking out among them, appeared in the distance. Since then, that work has been gradually increasing and spreading. But our last visit to the churches in this wilderness, was one that surpassed all other previous visits. We do not mean as to the number of conversions, for there were none ; but we allude to the growth in grace, and deepening of the work in the hearts of these children of the forest. The numerous testimonies given by them, to the change wrought in their hearts ; the fervency of their expression of attachment to the Saviour ; their devotedness to the cause of Christianity ; all were sufficient to convince the most skeptical, that a great work had been wrought by the Lord in them.

A gentleman from Millsburg, of the Baptist church, visited us, and attended throughout the whole of our services, and shared with us, so far as was consistent with the peculiarities of the two denominations, in the ordinances of the sanctuary. He was truly delighted, and expressed himself as amazed at the wonderful work of God. He came to Liberia seventeen years ago ; there were two framed houses on Cape Messurado when he arrived. The natives were hostile. There was no travelling among them without danger, for every man's hand seemed raised against his fellow ; and the American saw his deadly foe in the African. Now what a change ! Churches are built in the wilderness, and christian congregations of natives are worshipping the great God of Heaven ! "What hath the Lord wrought."—*Luminary.*

NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia ; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York for the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city ; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.